# THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

*A Weekly Newspaper for the Jewish Home*

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## Briton Castigated As "Designedly Destructive" At Close Of Famous Libel Case

### *TESTIMONY BROUGHT OUT ANTI-JEWISH PROPAGANDA BY FIFTH COLUMNIST*

"I believe," said Mr. Justice Atkinson, giving judgment in London, England, in the libel actions brought by Captain A. H. M. Ramsay, the interned M.P. for Peebles, "that his claim to loyalty is false. There was nothing constructive about his efforts; they were designedly destructive of that will-to-win—more essential than all else for victory.

"I am convinced," the Judge continued, "that Hitler would call Captain Ramsay a friend. He was disloyal in heart and soul to our King and our Government and our people—a people fighting and dying, not for appeasement or for the preservation of Nazidom, but for victory and the destruction of Nazism."

Captain Ramsay had sued the New York Times Company, Ltd. (the London company), and the New York Times Company, alleging that an article in the New York Times accused him of treason, says the London Jewish Chronicle. There was no plea of justification by the defendants, who pleaded qualified privilege, and particulars in mitigation of damages. The New York Times Company, Ltd. (the British company), also set up a defence of innocent dissemination.

Mr. Justice Atkinson held that there was no privilege and that the plea of innocent dissemination had not been established. He entered judgment for Captain Ramsay for one farthing damages in each action and made no order as to costs up to the date of payment into court. Captain Ramsay was ordered to pay the defendants' costs since that date. (The costs are believed to be between £2,500 and £3,000.)

Referring to Captain Ramsay's history, Mr. Justice Atkinson said that he had an honourable record for 20 years. "Captain Ramsay puts himself forward as a loyal and patriotic subject of this country. The truth of that is one of the matters which I have to examine.

"I accept his evidence that for some years he has regarded the Jewish race as a real menace to Christian people; that he believes that Jewry is a vast secret organisation wielding great power, controlling the goldfields and diamond mines of the world, and had worked for centuries for revolution and war in the destruction of Christianity.

"He believes that, in pursuance of these aims, the Jews brought about the Russian revolution and were working for the destruction of Germany to give them the same opportunity that they had in Russia—to that end they were helping Britain to-day, not because they had any love for Britain, but because they thought a victorious, though exhausted, Britain might give them the opportunity they desired.

"I don't believe he holds these views," he added. "He says he was working for peace by negotiation and that he believed the Gentile element would have negotiated a peace while the Jewish element was working for war. I refuse to believe that even Captain Ramsay believes that the vast majority of this country who are proud to

## Field For Leadership Training Studied

Future leadership in American Jewry is being developed through the Junior Division movement in many U.S. communities, it was shown this week in a preliminary study of the results of a nation-wide survey conducted by the Junior Division of the Joint Distribution Committee. Young people are being trained in community responsibility and in an appreciation of their obligations as Jews through their efforts in fund-raising drives.

In announcing the preliminary results, Pauline Baerwald Falk, Honorary Chairman of the J.D.C.'s Junior Division, pointed out that more than two-thirds of the communities which have already replied to the J.D.C.'s questionnaire have stated that Junior Division activities have developed leaders

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## J.D.C. Saves Refugee Situation

### 33 ALLOWED TO WAIT IN HAVANA CAMP

Passengers arriving at New York on the Spanish liner Magallanes from Spain via Havana said there had been a near-riot on the pier at the Cuban port when thirty-three refugees were ordered back on the ship to be returned to Europe.

According to passengers, the refugees—thirty-two for Venezuela and one for Colombia—had been permitted to leave the ship and were on the pier when the news came that because their passports were not satisfactory to the Cuban Immigration Department they would not be permitted to remain

*(Continued on Page Two)*

## HUNDREDS OF N.Y. EMPLOYERS EASE RACE-RELIGION BAN

The number of New York State companies which have relaxed employment specifications based on race, religion and national origin is steadily increasing, it was reported at Albany, N.Y., by Frieda S. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner and chairman of the Governor's Committee on Discrimination in Employment.

"Hundreds of employers in this state who have discriminated against qualified workers because they were Negroes, or Jewish, or of Italian or German extraction are reversing their practices," she said.

"Among the firms who have very liberal hiring policies in regard to these groups are the Pullman Company, Bethlehem Steel, Ford Motor, Republic Steel, American Radiator, Curtiss-Wright, Grumann, Republic Aviation, Bell Laboratory, Sperry Gyroscope, Ford Instrument, North American Iron and Steel, Ludlum Steel, American Brass, American Magnesium, Acme Steel and Malleable Iron Works, National Aniline and Chemical and American Valve companies."

Miss Miller said that the survey revealed that a Brooklyn loan corporation was hiring Jews for the first time.

## ORT Work Expands

Expansion of the ORT training program in French refugee camps is announced in a cable received in New York by George Backer, president of the American ORT Federation. The expansion in-

ry for 12 workshops in Camps Rivesaltes, Nos, Recebedou, and the shipment of additional machinery to the Camp Gurs workshop which opened early this year.

The workshops in the camps, where alien Jews are interned, provide both training for the unskilled, and clothes and other necessities for the internees. Additional ORT workshops are located in five Swiss refugee camps. The ORT program of industrial and agricultural training in France is now operating through 53 projects in 13 communities. More than 1,200 youths and adults, native as well as refugee Jews, are enrolled in short and long-term courses.

Mr. Backer also announced the additional enrolment of 30 students at the recently opened ORT trade school in Buenos Aires, Argentina, bringing the total to 170. The students are European refugees. In addition to France, Switzerland and Argentina, ORT projects are functioning in England, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania. American contributions are raised mainly through allocations from welfare funds.

## 62 Reform Rabbis Endorse Food Plan For Europe

Sixty-two leading rabbis, representing twenty-four States, made public a statement approving the food relief plan proposed by Herbert Hoover through the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York.

In a statement explaining their position the Jewish leaders said they were confident some plan could be worked out to save the peoples of Europe from starvation without affecting the military situation. The one proposed by Mr. Hoover — of American-supervised soup kitchen—appeared the most feasible, they held.

Their statement said:

"The state of unlimited emergency which the President has proclaimed cannot blind us to human needs and should not stifle our humanitarian impulses. This is a truism which our national administration itself would affirm. And yet there is the danger that, in concentrating upon the program of action which has been mapped out for them, our people may overlook duties not incompatible with that program and still meriting our attention.

"We, as religious leaders, cannot be indifferent to the suffering that

*(Continued on Page Eight)*

## French Drive On Jews Reveals Unrest

### *REGIME MAKES STRENUOUS EFFORT TO DIVERT ATTENTION*

Action against the Jews in Paris started in a raid on foreign Jews last May 15. In that raid five thousand persons between the ages of 18 and 40 were apprehended and sent to labor camps in the Orleans region. They were not then called Communists. According to the Paris press, the present raids followed the alleged Communist demonstrations in the Eleventh Arrondissement, in which Jews were declared to have participated.

The round-up of Jews in the Paris district is apparently continuing. It may be noted that the German "Nuremberg Laws" affecting Jewish status have been applied in occupied territory, with less severe restrictions applying in unoccupied France. Negotiations aiming to coordinate the treatment of Jews under a statute governing all French territory have been under way for some time, but have not yet been instituted.

French and German police in Paris were reported to be participating in the series of arrests that have brought to 150,000 the number of persons deprived of their liberty throughout France because they were Jews, foreigners or political suspects.

The arrests of 6,000, made in a five-hour, house-to-house search of the Eleventh Arrondissement, were believed to have been only the starter for steadily increasing round-ups of persons opposed to German occupation troops.

The round-ups since May 15 netted 11,000 alleged Jews. About 500 others have been sent to camps or were in forced residence on the Riviera. A Marseille police round-up of foreigners has been estimated as resulting in 5,000 more added to the list. These were only the arrests in recent months.

Editorials blamed the present

*(Continued on Page Eight)*

## Call For Unity At Z.O.A. Convention Sounded

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, former president of the Zionist Organization of America, and president of the American Jewish Congress, will deliver an address on Palestine at the 44th annual convention of the Zionist Organization, Sunday afternoon, September 7th. Dr. Wise is expected to deal with post-war issues relating to Palestine and the Jewish people and the role which American Zionists

*(Continued on Page Two)*

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# Social Notes—Montreal

Lieutenant Edward Simon, wireless air gunner, spent a ten-day holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Simon, Sr., Grey Avenue.

Mrs. M. Ela, of Buffalo, N.Y., spent a few days visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenblatt, Marlowe Avenue.

Miss Anna Vineberg, of Ottawa, formerly of Montreal, was a guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Claire, at their cottage in Woodlands, Quebec.

Dr. and Mrs. B. Dennenberg, Queen Mary Road, are back from Val Barrette, Quebec, where they visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Freedman.

Mrs. M. A. Brown and daughters, Misses Lillian and Eleanor Brown, Marlowe Avenue, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Brown, at Old Orchard Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Usher, Decarie Boulevard, have returned from Woodlands, Quebec, where they occupied a cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Goldberg, Hampton Avenue, have returned from North Hatley.

Mrs. Harold Neumann and daughter, Elaine Barbara, Harvard Avenue, have returned from a stay at Hotel Vermont, Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Normann Adlman and family, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, have returned from North Hatley where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gelfand and family, Marcil Avenue, have returned from North Hatley where they spent the season.

Miss Reva Phillips, of Cornwall, Ontario, was the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vineberg, Prudhomme Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Garmaise and children, Ruth and Arthur, Royal Avenue, have returned from St. Margaret's, Lac Masson, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. I. Goldman, Queen Mary Road, is spending a few weeks at North Hatley.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Kert and daughter, Esther, Decarie Boulevard, have taken up residence on Dorval Avenue.

Mrs. Max Pascal, Fulton Street, is visiting friends and relatives in New York.

Mrs. Irving I. Selig, Brodeur Avenue, has returned from Halifax where she visited Mr. and Mrs. John Simon.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Bald and Miss Eleanor Bald, Grovehill Place, have returned from a month's stay at Muskoka Bay.

Mrs. Joseph Moss, Decarie Boulevard, who spent the past few weeks at Lac Brule, has returned home.

Mrs. J. Gordon, of Halifax, N.S., spent a month at Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Weiss and son, Herbert, Grovehill Place, have returned from Boston and Old Orchard Beach, where they visited their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Lewis.

An engagement party honoring Miss Bernice Evelyn Berman, daughter of Mrs. S. Berman, Decarie Boulevard, and the late Jacob Berman, and Joseph Smith, son of Aaron Smith, of Calgary, Alberta, and the late Mrs. Smith, was held at the summer home of the bride-elect's mother at Dorval, Quebec. The bride-elect wore a gown of blue silk jersey, with a corsage of pink and blue flowers. Mrs. Berman was dressed in a navy blue hand embroidered gown with a corsage of roses. The rooms were decorated with flowers. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith, Ralph Smith, Boris Smith, Miss Anne Smith, N. Pritzker, Ralph Pritzker, Miss Doris Silverman, Harry Fogel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Berman, Mr. and Mrs. S. Abramowitz, and Miss Lillian Berman.

H. Reitman, Davaar Avenue, has returned from a visit to Ottawa and Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ontario.

Mrs. H. Edgar and Miss Fanny Edgar, McNider Avenue, have returned from Ivry.

Mrs. I. Edel, Hutchison Street, is back from a vacation spent at Filion, Quebec.

Jack Gordon, of Glace Bay, N.S., is visiting his sister, Dr. Dora Gordon, Hutchison Street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Berger, 5170 St. Urbain Street, celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, and spent two weeks at St. Faustin, Quebec.

Mrs. H. Deckelbaum and daughters, Claire and Rosalie, of Brooklyn, N.Y., returned home after visiting her mother, Mrs. Pessie Linetsky, Esplanade Avenue.

Mrs. A. Kaplovitch and children, Chita and Isidore, Clarke Street, have returned from Mont Rolland.

Mrs. S. Rosenfeld, St. Hubert Street, left for Toronto to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ginsburg.

Miss Lottie Leifler, Jeanne Mance Street, has returned after a two weeks' stay at Bathurst, N.B., where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Dingott.

Mrs. J. Spiegel, Outremont Avenue, is stopping at Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ontario.

J. Stattner, Laurier Avenue West, is spending a few weeks at Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Glazer and daughter, Charlotte, of Windsor, Ontario, left for home after spending a holiday with their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Feldman, Esplanade Avenue.

Miss Marian Glaz, of Philadelphia, Pa., is spending two weeks with Miss Bertha Silver, 5023 Jeanne Mance Street.

Mrs. D. Solomon and children, Barry and Martha, of New York, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. M. Tucker, Querbes Avenue.

Miss Rose Davis, Esplanade Avenue, is spending three weeks at Forest Park, Pa., and New York.

Miss Goldie Goldman, Esplanade Avenue, has returned after spending her vacation at Trout Lake, Quebec.

Mrs. S. Karlin, of Whiting, Indiana, nee Miss Sally Davis, of Montreal, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Davidovitch, Esplanade Avenue, for the past three weeks, and has left for New York to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. A. Liebert, of Brooklyn, N.Y., before returning home.

Mrs. Harry J. Stern and daughter, Stephanie, Sherbrooke Street West, returned from a two weeks' stay at Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Bronfman and Miss Mona Bronfman, Belvedere Road, have returned from Murray Bay and a Saguenay cruise.

Mrs. Nathan Gordon and son, Edmund Gordon, Cote des Neiges Road, have returned from several weeks' visit at Lake Placid, N.Y.

Mrs. Harry J. Levinson and Miss Joan Levinson, Victoria Avenue, have returned from Murray Bay and a Saguenay cruise.

Mrs. P. Levine, Atwater Avenue, has returned from Atlantic City, N.J., where she visited her daughter, Mrs. Gussie Saperty.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwartz, of New York, formerly of Montreal, were in the city for a few days on their return trip from Murray Bay, and stopped at the Windsor Hotel.

Miss Meta Levine, Belmont Avenue, has returned from New York where she visited relatives.


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## U.S. TO REISSUE SOME VISAS

CONSULS GET NEW INSTRUCTIONS

Some relief will be afforded refugees in unoccupied France, Morocco, Spain, Portugal, Japan, Sweden, Shanghai and Trinidad as the result of new instructions issued to United States consuls in those countries by the State Department, authorizing them to issue visas to aliens who received United States immigration visas before July 1, 1941, that had since expired because of lack of transportation, it was announced by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, 425 Lafayette Street, New York.

In cases where prospective immigrants possess transportation facilities, no further applications need be filed with the State Department, the decision resting with the respective consuls. This ruling applies only to those who have immediate booking for passage to the United States and are acceptable to the consuls, and it does not apply to such cases in which the visas had expired before July 1, 1941.

## J.D.C. SAVES REFUGEE SITUATION

(Continued from Page One)

in Cuba and make ship connections to their destinations.

As the officials began to escort the thirty-three refugees back on board the Magallanes some of them fought, kicking and screaming that they would sooner be shot than sent back to Europe.

When this became known among the passengers one of them sent a cablegram to the New York offices of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and contact was made immediately with Cuban authorities in Havana and officials in Washington. This resulted in the thirty-three refugees being placed in a detention camp at the Cuban port to await ships going to the countries of their destination.

The passengers who gave the information destined to be quoted as they said it would hurt relatives who were still in Germany.

Another passenger was J. H. Westreich, former assistant to the European general manager of Warner Brothers, who related how he had worked with pick and shovel on the Dakar railroad through the Sahara Desert as a member of the French Foreign Legion.

The work, he explained, consisted of digging trenches, laying rails and grading operations with 5,000 Foreign Legionaires and thousands of Spanish republicans supplying the man power. Many Jews were being shipped out of occupied France to laboring jobs on this railroad, he added.

He was accompanied by his wife and will live in New York.

## FIELD FOR LEADERSHIP TRAINING STUDIED

(Continued from Page One)

for every type of local organization and institution. "Quite apart from the indispensable training which these young people have received," Mrs. Falk declared, "Junior Divisions have raised important sums for overseas and local philanthropic purposes which would not have been raised if the young people of these communities had not organized themselves into effective, self-led units."

Eighty-three per cent of Jewish community leaders who replied to the questionnaire reported that Junior Divisions in their cities had trained leaders for local organizations and institutions, Mrs. Falk said. Ninety-two per cent of the cities with Junior Divisions which reported, stated that their Junior Divisions had raised funds for the local drive which would not have been raised otherwise. More than $270,000 was contributed by Junior Divisions to drives for funds for overseas relief in 110 communities throughout the U.S. last year.

A nation-wide survey, covering more than 200 cities throughout the country, will be completed within the course of the next few weeks. More than 90 replies have already been received. The survey will reveal the nature and structure of the Junior organizations, their degree of autonomy, the amounts raised by them and their possibilities for expansion.

## CALL FOR UNITY AT Z.O.A. CONVENTION SOUNDED

(Continued from Page One)

must assume in the present emergency.

Greetings of the English Zionists will be presented to the Convention by Leo Bakstansky, secretary of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain, now visiting the U.S. A plea to the convention to "develop a dynamic program" and avoid "division and disunity" was made by Aaron Richa, Zionist leader of California and member of the National Executive of the Zionist Organization of America, in a statement issued in conjunction with the issues confronting the Convention.

Mr. Richa said: "The forty-fourth annual convention of the Zionist Organization of American must not be just another convention. The forth-coming annual session must not be conventional, nor serve as a sounding board for solemn but empty speeches, nor the occasion for the airing of personal grievances, whether real or fancied, and certainly not for the adoption of high-sounding resolutions as substitutes for a program of action. If the Convention is to have any effect at all upon Zionist progress in America and if it is to make any contribution to Palestine as the one hope for the Jews of an almost hopeless Europe, it must develop a dynamic program that will give Zionists and their friends an opportunity to do real work in implementing that program. Such a program must be one that will unite Zionists and non-Zionists in a common effort to provide a solution for present problems as well as those that will face us when the sunshine of peace ultimately breaks through the storm clouds of war.

"And such a vital program cannot emerge from a Convention where division and disunity are the guiding motives. Not the unity of smug speeches or of redundant resolutions but unity of purpose, unity among Zionists who are motivated solely by their love and devotion for the Zionist cause — unity that spells action. To achieve this unity, delegates must be guided only by Zionist principles and ideals, not by blind and fanatic devotion to any of the present leadership. In these dark days when the world hovers on the brink of destruction, there must be no thought of personal aggrandizement, no pandering to petty partisanship. Personalities must be subordinated to principles and principles must be integrated into a program that will bring American Zionist into the moral as well as financial leadership of the Zionist movement," concluded Mr. Richa.


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# Social Notes—Montreal

Joseph Eln, Chesterfield Avenue, is taking his vacation in Ontario where he will visit the Toronto Exhibition.

Miss Fay Gilbert, Lincoln Avenue, is visiting friends and relatives in New York and Seagate, N.Y.

Miss Rose Goldblatt, Crescent Street, has returned from a short stay in Chicago.

Mrs. Nathan Solomon, Sherbrooke Street West, has returned from Bedford, Mass., where she visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Goldberg.

Mrs. I. Krokyn, of Brookline, Mass., is visiting Dr. and Mrs. David Tannenbaum, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mrs. D. Saltus, of Brookline, Mass., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wolfe, now here from Halifax, N.S., and are spending a week at their apartment on Summerhill Avenue.

Mrs. Michael Greenblatt, Ipt. Drive, is spending a few weeks at Notch Butley.

Mrs. Maurice Greenblatt, Sherbrooke Street West, has returned from a motor trip to Muskoka.

Arthur I. Bloomfield, of Princeton, N.Y., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bloomfield, Western Avenue.

Mrs. C. Davis Goodman and children, Westmount Boulevard, have returned from Ivry Nord where they spent the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Milton Aronowitz and family, of Albany, N.Y., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sommer, Lexington Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Fischel, Redfern Avenue, are back from Murray Bay and a Saguenay cruise.

Mrs. R. H. Pearson and daughter, Miss Lois Pearson, Victoria Avenue, are stopping at Four Season's Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Greenblatt, Prince Albert Avenue, have returned from Murray Bay and a Saguenay cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Fox and Mr. and Mrs. H. Hirsch, of Nashville, Tenn., were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Louis Lowenstein, Sherbrooke Street West.

Mrs. Leo Barnett and daughters, Rhona and Barbara, of Hamilton, Ontario, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Freedman, at their summer home at Escher, Val Barrette, Quebec.

Dr. Morton W. Bloomfield, of the University of Akron, Ohio, has returned from Old Orchard Beach and is with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bloomfield, Western Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Rosklos and their son, Arthur, Prince Albert Avenue, have returned home after a vacation at Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Michael, who visited their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard U. Michael, Victoria Avenue, have returned to Winnipeg.

Dr. and Mrs. David Tannenbaum, Sherbrooke Street West, have returned from Brookline, Mass., where they visited their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brotman.

Dr. and Mrs. Murry Paul, of Chicago, have left for New York after visiting Mrs. H. Bloomfield, Dorchester Street West.

Miss Ellen Rubin, of Manhattan Beach, N.Y., is visiting with her cousin, Mrs. Jennie Epstein, Sherbrooke Street West, for two weeks, after which time she will leave for Old Orchard Beach, Maine, to be present at the wedding of Mrs. Epstein's son, Fred Epstein, to Miss Marian Golding, of Portland, Maine. Also expected as a guest of Mrs. Epstein will be her sister, Mrs. M. Dorsey, of Toronto, who will be a member of the wedding party.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cohen, Cote des Neiges Road, entertained at supper on the nineteenth birthday of their daughter, Miss Marion F. Cohen. Those present were Misses Toba Gurchinovich, Shirley Hirsch, Miriam Zigman, and Tamar Shine; and J. H. Magid.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kahan and family, of Ottawa, who visited Mr. and Mrs. Harry Grover, Querbes Avenue, were also guests at the wedding of their nephew, Stanley Ableson, to Miss Mollie Kushner, which took place at the Windsor Hotel on August 24th.

Honoring Mrs. Clifford Shapiro, formerly Miss Marcia Gurberg, were: Mrs. Harry Gurberg, at a tea presentation at the Mount Royal Hotel; Mesdames Mac Berger and Harvey Shapiro, luncheon presentation at Eaton's; Mrs. Hyman Newman, tea presentation; Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Eimson, dinner at the Tic Toc; Mrs. Lawrence Shapiro, luncheon; Mrs. M. Wolfe, tea presentation at Eaton's; Mrs. B. Roseman, evening presentation; Misses Blanche Michlin and Miriam Gaten, tea presentation at Eaton's.

Mrs. Max Holtzman, of Hartford, Conn., formerly Miss Amelia Keyfitz, R.N., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keyfitz, Addington Avenue. Mrs. Holtzman expects to remain in Canada until about September 10th and will visit her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Keyfitz, at Ottawa, before returning home. She is a graduate of the Ottawa Civic Hospital, 1938.

At Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe, were: Mr. and Mrs. B. I. Rail, Irving Berezwitch, Irving Fisher, I. Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldman, M. Mayers, Philip Laufer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Laufer, Frank Margolick, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Samuels, Samuel Wiseman, Sol. LeRer, J. Rosenberg, Louis Lebner, Mr. and Mrs. Abe Crestohl, Louis Solomon, of Three Rivers, Mrs. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Handler, Joseph Roll, Miss Anndor, Misses Etta Gold, Mollie Mann, of New York, Bess Lackner, Anita Kastner, Mildred Lenn, and Ann Harris.

At Lewinson's Lakewood Lodge, St. Donat, Quebec, were: Joseph Aber, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosenstadt, of Ottawa, Edward Levine, I. Quint, Morton Schleifer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Batshaw, Misses Ida Engel and Ethel Friedman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gardner, G. G. Gray, Misses Phyllis and Sybil Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaufman, M. Fels, M. O. Kirsch, M. Kaufman, Misses Phyllis Salomons, Louise Zigman, Harry Stein, Rabbi H. J. Stern, Misses Tamara Unwanski, Ruth Viner, Dr. Clarence Vosburg, Mr. and Mrs. S. Pockman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. H. Golden, Mrs. S. Rosen, of New York, Mrs. Tillie Blackman, Misses Anita Buck, Mary Cohen; Morton Cohen, Mrs. K. Colle, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cohen, Stanley Davis, Stanley Goldner, Miss Sara Gordon, of Attleboro, Mass., Miss Ozell Greenblatt, David Goodman, Misses Mollie Grater, of New York, Celia Isaacs; Edward Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones, of Long Island, N.Y., Misses Sally Lonn, Ruth Lax, of Quebec City, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Livingstone, Miss Janet Mendels, J. Richmond, Arthur Rix, Jack Rosen, M. Schachner, Mr. and Mrs. P. Silverman, M. R. Schwetzer, of New York, Mr. and Mrs. S. Spears, Mrs. L. Trachman, S. Trachman, Henry Vineberg, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Becker, Mrs. Ida Shulman, D. Grossman, Miss Rose Stern, of Bronx, N.Y.

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# Getting Men To Fight In Bible Times

By Israel Taslitt

The ways of getting men to fight wars are in effect as old as the history of war itself. From the days of the clumsy stone club to the modern era of the dive-bomber it has always been necessary to recruit human hands and brains to engage in mutual slaughter.

Not at all times, however, have the methods and means of recruiting been the same. As today, the problem of raising an army has always involved certain principles—social, moral and political. But the manner in which armies were created depended largely upon the particular circumstances of the period.

Aside from providing a set of statutes as the legal and moral basis for conscription, the Old Testament also furnishes a number of examples demonstrating how armies were raised in Biblical times. In the earlier part of this period the fighting units were owned and controlled by wealthy cattlemen and land-owners along the lines of the forces of the feudal lords in mediaeval Europe many centuries later. The servants of these cattlemen received a military training as part of their multiple duties, acting as private police in the interests of their masters. Thus, when Abraham heard (Gen. xiv., 14) that his cousin Lot had been taken captive by the anti-Sodomite league of kings, "he led forth his trained men, born in his house, three hundred and eighteen" in pursuit of the enemy.

Mercenary fighting units were also to be found during this period in the commercial life of the region. Merchants travelling in caravans from Mesopotamia to Egypt relied on these mercenaries to safeguard their goods from marauding Bedouins in the desert. . .

During the epoch of Joshua and the Judges the problem of conscription was virtually non-existant. The Hebrews were under arms most of the time as the result of the constant opposition of the Philistines and the other Canaanite tribes to the influx of the newcomers into the country. But the fighting strength of the Hebrews was not well organized; individual feats of bravery, as those of the left-handed Ehud, the good-swinging Shamgar, and Samson, accounted for many victories. At times of extreme danger, however, the Hebrews managed to organize a fighting force of considerable size. When, for instance, they were oppressed by Jabin, king of Canaan (Judges iv., 6), Deborah "sent and called Barak, the son of Abinoam . . . and said: 'Go and draw toward Mount Tabor, and take with thee ten thousand men of the children of Naftali and of the children of Zebulun' . . ."

A most interesting episode relevant to the procedure of an ultra-selective draft is given in the account of Gideon and the Midianites (Judges vii.). Because of the topography and the character of the invaders, the defeat of the Midianites was to be effected by a stratagem calling for a small number of men. Gideon therefore released from duty all the men who had no interest in doing battle. Ten thousand remained, but even this number was far too great for the purpose on hand. Directed by the Lord, Gideon led these ten thousand soldiers to a stream in the vicinity, and bade them drink. "And the Lord said unto Gideon: 'Everyone that lappeth of the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him thou shalt set by himself; likewise every one that boweth down upon his knees to drink' . . ." The execution of this selective test placed three hundred men in the first category, which was thereupon employed by Gideon to rout the Midianites.

Many interpretations of this method of selection have been offered by Biblical scholars. The consensus of these explanations is that the act of kneeling down to drink speaks negatively of the soldier's alertness and of his ability to forego liberal quantities of food and drink.

Gideon's exploit demonstrated, among other things, the effect of noise upon the morale of the enemy, a procedure that has been carried on by the German dive-bombers in the present war. Having divided his men into three companies, Gideon "put into the hands of all of them horns, and empty pitchers, and torches within the pitchers . . . and they blew the horns, and broke to pieces the pitchers that were in their hands . . ." The demoralisation of the Midianites was so complete that they set upon each other in the confusion.

When Saul was anointed the first king of the Hebrews he found himself with a war on his hands. Nahash the Ammonite (1st Samuel xi.) came up and encamped against Jabesh-Gilead. The political affairs of the Hebrews were in such poor health at that time that Nahash allowed the elders of Jabesh seven days in which to seek the help of their brethren against himself. When Saul, on his way from the pasture, heard the plea of the elders, he acted swiftly and decisively, speaking in a language that the entire countryside understood. " . . . he took a yoke of oxen, and cut them in pieces, and sent them throughout all the borders of Israel by the

(Continued on Page Four)

## • MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• Federation of Jewish Philanthropies: Amalgamation of three of the principal annual fund-raising campaigns, into a joint appeal was announced at the annual meeting of the Business Men's Council of Federation in the Montefiore Club. The decision which, it was explained, falls in line with the Government's expressed desire for co-ordination of such appeals wherever possible, affects the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Montreal, the Jewish General Hospital and the United Jewish Refugee and War Relief Agencies, the latter also including the Joint Distribution Committee. These organizations will hold a joint appeal from October 15 to October 25 under the chairmanship of Allan Bronfman. The normal budget of the three is $500,000. A. L. Mailman, president of the executive of the B.M.C., outlined the studies of this project which had been made during the summer when Samuel Bronfman, president of the Federation and national president of the U.J.R. and W.R.A., convened a series of meetings to see what steps could be taken. At these meetings Mr. Bronfman pointed out that the Central Committee of Community Chests and Councils at Ottawa had urged the co-operation of fund-raising activities by private welfare agencies through Canada. He also outlined the importance of combining or merging appeals wherever possible because of the task which the Government faces in raising funds for the war effort. Federation has been functioning for 23 years. The Jewish General Hospital, which opened in 1934, is a non-sectarian institution with 225 beds. The U.J.R. and W.R.A., was formed two years ago and concerns itself mainly with aid to refugees in Canada and abroad.

• Y.M.H.A. season opens Tuesday, September 2nd. Gym classes and beginner's dancing will be under the direction of Miss Elsie Salomons, advanced class directed by Mrs. Tanya Cohen, who has been working with her group all summer and is preparing for a recital. Lectures on social psychology will be given by Professor Forrest Laviolette of McGill, first one September 28th, "Nature Of Human Nature." Newly arranged Brides' and Brides'-to-be School, in charge of Miss Alice McEwen, will embody lectures in cooking, budgetting, entertainment, care of linens, laundering, first aid and home nursing. Interior decorating, plain sewing. Dress designing and dressmaking class, under Shulamith Novak, meets October 8th. Art class under Alexandre Bercovitch opens September 8th. Beauty and deportment, with Mrs. Felix Alexander, starts September 10th. Music Appreciation continues every Tuesday evening. Personality Forum for Intermediates, conducted by Mrs. Bernard Fineston, begins September 23rd.

• Y.M.H.A.: Al. Bernstein, chairman, Operatic Society, announces Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe" as this year's production, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Norris in charge. Auditions and first rehearsal Thursday, September 4th, at 8:30 p.m. There are vacancies in lead and chorus parts for men and women. Council: Al. Bernstein, chairman; Mrs. Sidney Flanders, secretary; Harry Webber, business manager; Miss Gitella Goldwater, Richard Davine, Mac Wetner, Maurice Sihalet, Saul Cohen.

## JEWISH VETERANS MEETING IN BUFFALO

Symposiums on Americanism and national defense are among the features of the forty-sixth national convention of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States being held in Buffalo until next Monday. Governor Lehman and Mayor La Guardia have been invited to participate.

Other highlights of the program are a national memorial service Saturday morning at the Hotel Buffalo convention hall, a convention parade and military ball Sunday night and the election of officers on Monday. Fred S. Harris, national commander, will make a radio address from the convention hall Saturday morning. The chairman of the convention committee will be Louis Rotenberg of Lawrence, Mass.

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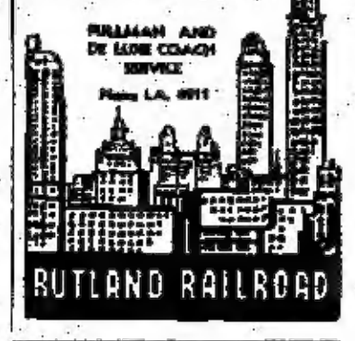


• Canadian Jewish Congress: At a conference of organizations held at the Jewish People's Schools' new building, Lazarus Phillips, K.C., was chairman. Speakers were: Colonel S. Eckenberg, David Kirsch, Chairman of the War Efforts Committee, M. H. Myerson, I. Rabinovitch, Rabbi H. J. Stern. A report of the War Efforts Committee showed that recruiting for military service is being stimulated in Jewish districts. A resolution was unanimously passed pledging the support of every communal organization, synagogue and institution to aid in this activity. Recruiting station will be opened at 5054 Park Avenue, below Laurier.

• Campaign for Labor Palestine (Gewerkschaften Campaign for Histadrut) in Canada will be launched by J. Hocherman who, commencing September 1st, will tour the Maritime Provinces. J. Hocherman is the National Organizer of the Workers Collective Legion. The new talking picture, "They Build And Defend", will be shown.

• Temple Emanu-El: Dr. Harry J. Stern, Rabbi, begins services in the auditorium Friday evening, September 5th, Dr. Stern officiating. Registration in Religious School, Sunday, September 7th at 10, also for mid-week Hebrew classes. High Holy Days. Pew Committee: Hyman Grover, Harry E. Davis, Dr. Lyon Bercovitch, Charles A. Goldstein, Charles Asch, Maurice Carfinkle, William Gitles, Felix Lewis.

• Rabbi Ephraim M. Levy, of Shaar Hashomayim Congregation, will talk on "Hebrew Education in Montreal," on Monday, September 1st, at 9:30-9:45 p.m., over Station CFCF. Classes in the Montreal Hebrew Academy re-open Tuesday, September 2nd, at 9 a.m. Registration now for kindergarten and Grade 1

# "Eternal Israel"

By Shlomo Katz

It happened on a bus in the state of Texas. As far as one could judge there was only one other Jewish passenger besides myself. He had boarded the bus in a little town on the Mexican border. He spoke English with a difficulty at once apparent when the conductor asked him for his ticket. As soon as he sat down he began to probe the other passengers with his gaze and after each examination his eyes returned to rest on me. Once he even tried to move up to my seat, but the conductor said something and his immediate neighbor explained to him that he must not change his seat while the bus was in motion. He then obediently resumed his seat.

Some time later we stopped at a small town for a brief rest and all the passengers went out to stretch their legs. He approached me at once and began to speak Spanish. I did not understand, but I noticed the edge of a Yiddish newspaper protruding from his coat pocket. "You may speak Yiddish," I assured him.

He was overjoyed. "A Jew? I thought you were Mexican. I am from Mexico. I am so glad there is another Jew on the bus. Now there'll be someone to talk to."

We re-entered the bus and he took a seat near me. He was bubbling with enthusiasm. "That's better. We'll be able to talk things over. What do you say? Isn't it so, senor?" And he at once proceeded to "talk things over."

"I have been living in Mexico for twenty years now and I have a business there, two stores, as a matter of fact. I have a brother in New York and I haven't seen him for thirty years. So I thought to myself, I'll take a trip and see him."

"How are Jews getting along in Mexico?" I asked.

"So so. One earns a peso."

I felt relieved. As long as one earns a peso there is no longer any cause to worry about Mexico or its Jews.

"A wonderful land, Mexico," my companion resumed, "just like in the old country. Simple people, like children. They have no idea of the values of money. If they want something, they spend their last cent on it. Take me, for instance. I have a pants store. When a Mexican comes in to buy a pair of pants he seldom knows anything about styles. Pants are pants to them. If he needs them he'll pick up the first pair he sees and buy it. A wonderful country, like I said. I'd much rather live there than in the States. But after twenty years, I thought to myself, it may be a good idea to see my brother in New York."

"And all these years," I wondered, "you did not care enough to go to see your brother? Weren't you curious to see the United States?"

"The States?" he answered ironically. "Do you think I don't know what the States are like? Let me tell you, this is the first time I am here, but I know exactly what New York will look like and what the whole country is like. I read papers published in America all these years and I know exactly how everything looks. To tell you the truth," he continued in a confidential tone, "I probably wouldn't have gone even now if it wasn't for my daughter."

I was surprised. What had his daughter in Mexico City to do with the trip?

"I have a daughter," he told me. "A beautiful daughter. She is now twenty years old. So I thought I'd take a trip to my brother in New York and at the same time I'd look around, maybe I'll find some elegant young man. In that case I am ready to take him with me and give him one of my two stores."

The expression "elegant young man" intrigued me. But as I touched my face I felt the 36-hour growth of stiff beard that decorated it and decided that I must remain objective, for at the moment there was not much "elegance" about me.

"Aren't there enough young men in Mexico City?" I asked.

"Oh, no. There are plenty of young men," he reassured me. "But they aren't very young any longer, mostly between thirty-five and forty. And my daughter is only twenty and a beautiful girl. Let me explain it to you. Jews began to arrive in Mexico about twenty years ago. Many young boys also came at that time to seek their fortune. Now that they have become established and have money, they are already not so young. But who wants their money? I ask you, do I have to marry my daughter to some old bachelor on account of his money?"

I immediately agreed that he did not have to, that as a matter of fact, it would be the wrong thing to do.

"On the other hand, there are some nice Jewish boys growing up in Mexico. Some day they will be really elegant young men. They attend Jewish and also Spanish schools. But they are still children. They came with their parents in recent years and are just now growing up. That's why I thought I'd take this trip. New York has a big Jewish community. Maybe I'll find some suitable young man."

"And your daughter? Does she have no say in the matter?"

"God forbid!" he hastily apologised. "If she doesn't like him she won't have to marry him. But why shouldn't she like him? What's the matter, am I blind? Do you think I can't judge the character of a young man? My daughter is a sensible girl and I am sure that when I bring a nice, elegant, Jewish young man she will like him too."

The bus came to a halt in a small town. I bought the afternoon paper. There was bad news from Rumania and England.

"What do the papers say?" he asked me. I told him the contents of the latest dispatches. He nodded his head regretfully, sighed, but at once regained a philosophic composure. "Don't worry, we'll survive this too, and Hitler, may he rot, will meet his proper end yet."

Meanwhile he untied one of his bundles, took out a considerable and varied quantity of food—roast meat, different kinds of fruit and cake—and invited me to join in the repast. "Don't worry, young man," he consoled me while chewing his delicacies. "I see that you are educated in Jewish matters, not like other American boys. You must know then what the Bible says: 'Israel is eternal.' Today Jews are beaten in one place and they live in peace in another. Tomorrow Jews will be beaten in Mexico and they will live peacefully in Guatemala. That's the way it has always been, but Jews will not disappear from the earth. One shouldn't get too—how do you say it in the States?—excited. Naturally, it is a hard time, that's why we must help. Just look at me. I contribute every year for the Palestine funds and when somebody comes asking money for some Jewish institution, I also don't let him leave the house empty-handed; and I get two Jewish papers in my house, one from New York and the other published in Mexico City.

"I am telling you, all those who talk about the danger that Jews may be exterminated are fools. They can't kill all the Jews. A people can't be killed. What then? Assimilation? Nonsense! What do I care if my daughter speaks Spanish or if you, for instance, speak English? Jews have talked all kinds of languages already, Arabic and Aramaic and German. So they will now talk English and Spanish as well. What do I care? It's no calamity."

He complacently wiped a few crumbs from his mouth. "The main thing, one makes a living. And, God willing, my brother will help me in New York. He is some sort of a big member over there, in Williamsburg, an officer in the synagogue, I'm told. With God's help I will find an elegant young man and bring him home for my daughter.

"It's all right. Jews are always Jews. Sometimes conditions are better and sometimes worse, and sometimes they get to be very bad. But there are always some Jews who make a living and marry off their children, and they will continue to marry off their children. Believe me, the world is not coming to an end yet. . . ."

This article is from the Congress Weekly.

## GETTING MEN TO FIGHT IN BIBLE TIMES

(Continued from Page Three)

hand of the messengers, saying: 'Whosoever cometh not forth after Saul and after Samuel, so shall it be done to his oxen' . . ." The response to this drastic proclamation was gratifying; 330,000 men reported for duty in the campaign, and Jabesh-Gilead was saved.

The preceding examples, while illustrating the methods of selecting an army, do not completely reveal the principles of conscription as expounded by the statutes of the Pentateuch. These principles are as follows (Deuteronomy xx., 5): When drafting soldiers for war, the officers were to declare exemptable (1) the man who had built a new house but had not yet dedicated it; (2) the man who had planted a vineyard without having had the opportunity to taste of its fruit; and (3) the man who had betrothed a wife but had not taken her. Furthermore, " . . . the officers shall speak unto the people, and they shall say: 'What man is there that is fearful and faint-hearted? Let him go and return unto his house, lest his brethren's heart melt as his heart' . . ."

The decree exempting the faint-hearted from service is indicative of the attitude of the Bible toward war and toward the people most directly affected by war. It recognizes the inevitability of war, a fact borne out by the subsequent four thousand years; at the same time it recognizes the right of the individual to choose his course of action and its consequences.

As may be expected, this sanctioned non-participation had a "catch" to it, for it attached a stigma of cowardice to those who availed themselves thereof for the rest of their lives. Yet this was not necessarily true in the premonarchic history of the Hebrews in Canaan. As members of various tribes the Hebrews were interested in issues of a sectional rather than a national nature. Many a time the members of one tribe were reluctant to help another tribe when danger confronted the latter only; the plea of faint-heartedness provided the necessary loophole. As has been mentioned earlier, it was not until the time of Saul, when a national emergency forced the issue, that a total draft was brought into the picture.

On the other hand, this decree, as well as the other three conditions, constituted a policy of strict selection for the purpose of creating a fighting force of high morale and calibre. Examinations for physical fitness were neither as thorough nor as scientific as those given to new recruits today. A suitable frame of mind counted as much as physical endurance and stamina. It was readily seen that a man taken away to war while in the midst of attaining some personal, peace-time goal would not be able to centre his thoughts on military strategics.

On the whole it may be said that the approach of the Old Testament toward the question of conscription is far more liberal than the attitude of modern times. But times and viewpoints are constantly changing, and the proper approach will probably remain a question mark until, as Isaiah puts it, "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—Zionist Record.


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## MARRIAGES

**Shapiro-Gurberg**

The marriage of Marcia, daughter of Louis Gurberg, Lajoie Avenue, and the late Mrs. Gurberg, to Clifford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shapiro, Cote St. Luc Road, took place on Sunday, August 24th, with Rabbi J. Berger officiating. The bride wore a sky blue afternoon dress, with a matching headdress, and carried a white prayer book covered with Sweetheart roses, bouvardia, and streamers. Miss Rosalyn Gurberg attended the bride as maid of honor, and Daniel Cohen was the groom's best man. The couple motored to New York and Atlantic City for their wedding trip. They will take up residence on St. Catherine Road.

**Kalman-Krosner**

Mr. and Mrs. Zelig Krosner, Decarie Boulevard, announce the marriage of their daughter, Diana Krosner, R.N.R.I., to Lieutenant Manuel Kalman, M.C., United States Army, son of Mrs. Rachel Kalman, of Bronx, N.Y., and the late Mr. Kalman, [illegible], N.Y., officiated on Saturday, August 9th.

**Gerstenfeld-Glassman**

Mr. and Mrs. J. Glassman, Wilder Avenue, announce the marriage of their daughter, Esther, to Asher Gerstenfeld, son of Rabbi and Mrs. Samuel Gerstenfeld, of New York, which took place on August 24th, at the home of the bride's parents. Rabbi E. Levy officiated, assisted by the groom's father, Rabbi Samuel Gerstenfeld.

## APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Cobling, of Portland, Maine, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Marian, to Fred, son of Mrs. Jennie Epstein, Sherbrooke Street West, and the late Samuel Epstein. The marriage will take place on August 31st, in Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

## ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Saxe, Rockland Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sybil, to Rabbi Bernard Medaick, of Quebec City, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Medaick, of Noranda, Quebec. The marriage is to take place in November.

The engagements of Bernice Evelyn, daughter of Mrs. S. Berman, Decarie Boulevard, and the late Jacob Berman, to Joseph, son of Aaron Smith and the late Mrs. Smith, of Calgary, Alberta, is announced.

## BAR - MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Bendon, Belcell Avenue, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Daniel Allan, who will be called to the reading of the Law, on Saturday, September 6th, at Adath Israel Synagogue. Kiddush in shool.

## BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Rothman (nee Molly Chabner), at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 20, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Levine (nee Rae Levine) on August 20th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Levine (nee Ray Levine), at the Jewish General Hospital, a son, on August 20th.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Plotnick, Outremont Avenue, August 19th, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son, brother to Lorna.

Born at the Jewish General Hospital, August 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Moscovitch (nee Bea Greenblatt), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Solferman (nee Lillian Markson, of Toronto), a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Zangwill (nee Shirley Slutsken, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Shaeffer, (nee Ann Simak), at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 21, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, August 22nd, to Cantor and Mrs. Nathan Mendelsom, a daughter.

Born, at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Locker (nee Florence Rosen), a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Zalman (nee Minnie Goldberg), on August 23rd, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son, brother to Jerry and Edith.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Berliner (nee Tillie Rosen), at the Jewish General Hospital, on August 25th, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Alec Lewis (nee Betty Tonich), at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on August 25th, a son.

## DEATHS

Mrs. Dora Cohen, widow of the late Samuel Cohen, died on August 25th at the Ross Memorial Pavilion. She is survived by four sons, Abe, David, Jack, Wilbert; and four daughters, Mollie, Ida, Anne and Sara. Funeral took place from Chapel of Paperman and Sons.

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**Dominion Textile Co. Limited**

A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1941, payable 15th October, 1941, to shareholders of record 15th September, 1941.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary

Montreal, 21st August, 1941.

**Dominion Textile Co. Limited**

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1941, payable 1st October, 1941, to shareholders of record 15th September, 1941.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 21st August, 1941.


# CLASS IN COOKERY

### SOUP DUMPLINGS

four eggs, separated
seven-eighths cup matzoh flour
one-half egg shell full of water
seasoning

Cream egg yolks with seasoning, beat whites of eggs stiff and mix with water, fold into yolk mixture. Mix in flour, let stand for fifteen minutes. Drop small balls into boiling water and cook for fifteen minutes.

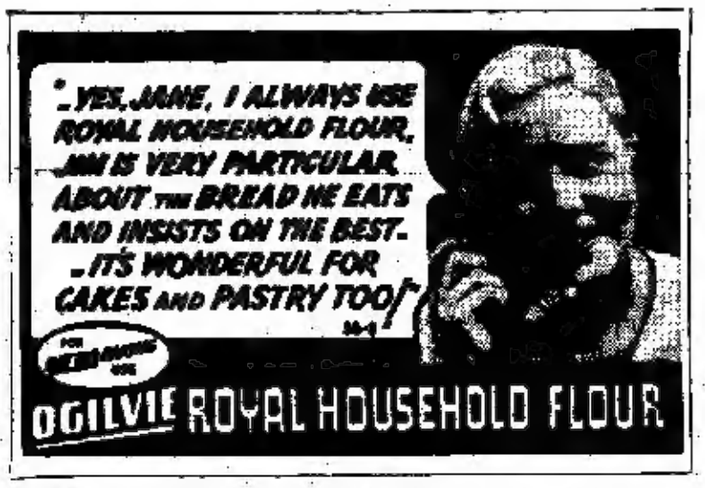
Mrs. Charles Portigal,
4250 Marcil Avenue, Montreal.

### FOUNDATION FRUIT SYRUP

three oranges
three lemons
six cups white sugar
two ounces citrus acid
four cups hot water

Squeeze juice of oranges and lemons. Put rind of two oranges and two lemons through chopper, add sugar, dissolve citrus acid in one cup of hot water and add to mixture. Add remaining three cups of hot water, mix well. Bottle. This makes a foundation syrup for drinks.

Miss Ruth Berofe,
Bracebridge, Ontario.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OGILVIE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR


# Agent Of The Lord

By Alfred Werner

For almost fifty years, in the good old days, my grandfather traveled through the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, second in size only to the Russian Empire. He journeyed from the Sudeten-German mountains in the mowy North to the palms of Dalmatia in the South, from the vast plains and moors of Wolhynia in the East to the soft beauty of the Swiss Lake Constance. In this spacious area more than fifty million people were living under a mild, grey-bearded Kaiser, more a symbol of kingship than a human being, these fifty millions comprising two dozens of nations, languages, religions, all quarreling with one another, yet no more dissenting than brothers do.

My grandfather carried a trunk, containing about fifty little bottles of schnapps and liquor, fifty shades and nuances of alcoholic pleasures, each of which the agent could describe to prospective customers with such vividness that you would have taken the humble salesman to be the greatest connoisseur of the art of drinking in our time. In fact, he abhorred alcohol and only sipped a little wines, after a profitable deal, he had to invite some Rumanian or Hungarian, Polish or Slovak innkeeper to have a drink from his "rarest stock."

Grandpa was no holy man, despite his unusual sobriety and abstinence. There was a rumor that he had chosen the occupation of traveling agent merely to escape the imperious wife he married, at twenty, without knowing that she was ten years his senior. Two weeks out of the year's fifty-two he spent at home, being rebuked incessantly by his wife for his rustic manners, for his dislike of the theater and symphonic music, and for his lack of conversational gifts. He did not dare contradict his sturdy, eloquent wife, slim as he was, and always thankful to her presence. Yet I think it was unreasonable of her to make scenes of jealousy: granted he had a little adventure in some tiny place, as a fellow-traveler revealed — as a whole he must have been very reserved and thrifty, for he sent home all money he received, living, as he said, "on potatoes," and sleeping in the poorest hotels, so that his Minna could go to the Hof-Opera and could employ for their son a private tutor, offshoot of an impoverished aristocratic family.

Less bashful and more talkative he was when his grandson sat on his knees. There were few railroads in the eastern districts of the monarchy thirty and more years ago, and the regions through which my grandfather traveled may have resembled the Wild West in the times of Buffalo Bill. Thus, there were no red Indians in "Half Asia," as part of this region was called, but many robbers, highwaymen, rapacious gypsies, and hordes of hungry wolves. I still remember grandpa's vivid description of a sleigh ride through Bukovina, when a swarm of wolves ran barking behind the sled and the little Rumanian horses rushed forward as if driven by the devil, while the coachman incessantly made the sign of the cross over himself and his Jewish passenger. I always doubted, however, the truth of the most thrilling moment of the narration: a wolf reached the carriage and even managed to jump into it, yet got his forelegs caught into empty Braunstein bottles in the rear, so that, unable to make the last decisive jump, he was carried along a couple of miles to the next village, where the shot of a soldier rid the people of a most unpleasant guest.

Even if this was not wholly true, and even if my grandfather occasionally found friends among the village hellos — to me he was the prototype of a Saint. For he could read Hebrew and he ran through the pages of his siddur with the rapidity of a squirrel, more speedily than anyone else in the Polish congregation to which he took me Friday evenings, on his rare visits to Vienna. He was faster even than the lessons. But when I asked him, as a boy of ten, not without a bit of malice, whether he understood everything he read — with a dignity incomprehensible for anyone who did not know him, the saint looked down on the tot, saying slowly, "The main thing, my child, is that God understands."

However eager he was to earn money, he would do no business on Shabbos, and he tried his best to spend the day in a Jewish community where there was a schul and a bit of holiness. He knew that he was uneducated, both in the European and in the Jewish sense of the word. So he had a great respect for erudition, and he could listen for hours to the talmudic disputes of octogenarian village rabbis as well as to the clever speeches of his grandson, who attended Junior High School and knew more about Napoleon than his grandfather. Grandpa, however, could boast having heard a story from his own grandfather who, when a boy, had seen the Emperor going east with an enormous army and returning later in flight, beaten even like all the ambitious kings of the Bible.

In any case, he was proud that his son had become a lawyer, and his only distress was that his Minna (Miriam), half assimilated and ambitious as she was, refused to call him "Isaak," but instead by the fashionable name "Ignatz," after the founder of the Jesuit order — though my father, nominally at least, remained a Jew. She did not even think much of his binding the phylacteries, and when I was born, my parents hesitated not a bit to call me "Alfred," which means in the Teutonic language "advised by elves."

The old man preferred to be protected by the angels who guarded our forefathers rather than by pagan spirits. And he was, so to speak, the last fully Jewish representative of our family, some branches of which, obeying the new spirit, had turned Christian. Politically speaking, those members of our family who had remained in Galicia, turned ardent Polish patriots, as most of the Polish-Jewish intelligentsia did; some Viennese went so far as to become German nationalists, while a brother of my mother, admirer of that baptism Jewish renegade, Otto Weininger, committed suicide like his master, over the volume "Geschlecht und Charakter."

Small wonder that old Nathan did not like the Viennese atmosphere of luxurious gaiety, of self-hatred and inner desolation, that he liked to return to the sleepy Moravian cities, to the lonely hamlets in the vast Hungarian Puszta, to the romantic though poor villages in the Carpathian mountains. There primitive, sound people, Jews and Gentiles alike, loved, my revered grandpa. He not only gave them the opportunity of obtaining spirits produced in the miraculous city of Vienna, eight hundred or more miles far away; he purveyed the spirit of the modern world to those who did not read the papers, who did not travel and received no letters except those from the tax-collector.

He was the central figure in many a forgotten village inn. I imagine how the old men and the young men listened to his tales, which the womenfolk were not permitted to receive directly from his mouth. The young men eagerly ask him questions: what life was like in the West, what prospects they would have in Vienna, how much a man earned in a factory, and whist truth there was about the dancing-halls and living pictures, about the Viennese girls and their gathering places — numerous queries, evoked by a word occasionally heard on a visit to the fair, from a mailman or a locomotive engineer.

My grandfather warned them not to leave their homes, not to exchange their peace of soul for the murdering pleasures of a godless civilization. He admonished them not to lose confidence in God, whether the Jewish or the Ruthenian or the Mohammedan God — they should go to their services and think of how to become a pleasure unto the Lord rather than seek after the pleasures of this world.

This he said to them, and he regarded this preaching the most important task of his long and wearisome journeys, not the selling of alcoholic stuff to the innkeepers. Or he thought perhaps that his way of preaching the truth would expiate for him who did work not pleasing to God by poisoning the peasants and woodcutters, farm-laborers and home-workers with the products of a godless civilization.

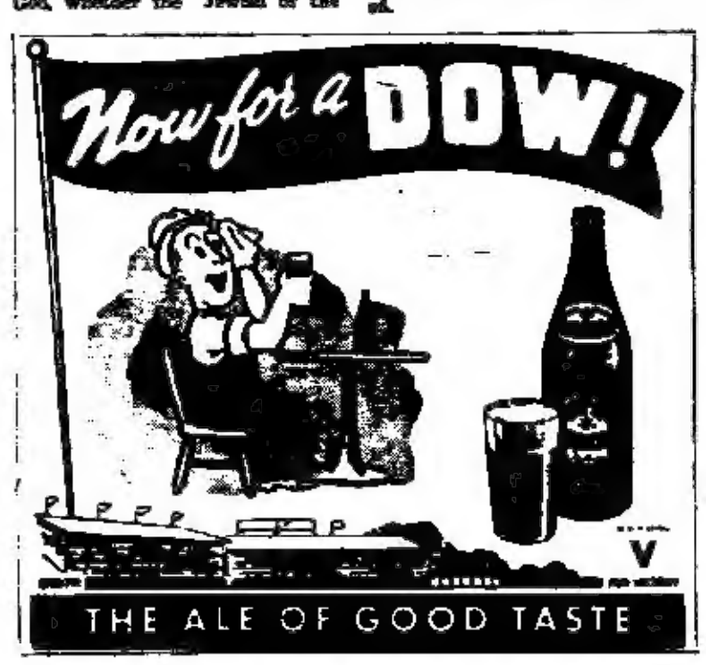
Poor grandmother died a number of years ago, sick and blind and jealous of her husband as she had been in her youth. Grandpapa is still living in the Ghetto of Nazi Vienna, ninety years old, well-guarded by his second wife, almost thirty years his junior and twice as imperious as poor grandmother was. Fortunately, he does not very well understand what is going on around him, and he considers Adolf Hitler a sort of successor of the late Mayor of Vienna, Dr. Karl Lueger, the suave Jew-baiter.

He only wondered why, on Yom Kippur 5699, he was not allowed to attend the service in his congregation, and why we used one excuse after another to prevent him from marching to his old, beloved House of God. He must not know that the new heathens had pillaged and burned all synagogues, 500 in number, throughout Germany, in the fateful November of 1938.

And he wondered why, one day, his grandson, after having spent a few months at a nice place called Dachau, somewhere in Bavaria, said farewell to him, farewell for ever, in order to make a trip over the sea, longer than a journey to Transylvania or Dalmatia. He blessed me, the good old man, knowing he would not see me again. But in his voice some astonishment was to be heard, as if he spoke to one of the Wallachian youth, wanting to become rich in the miraculous West. "Must you go to America, must you? You can't become wealthy where you stay now, that is true. But if you want to find the eternal truth — you need not travel a mile, God is here. God is everywhere."

This article is from the Jewish Outlook.

Dudley Jack Bernato Joel, 27, serving with the Royal Navy and a Conservative member of Parliament, has been reported missing and is presumed to have been killed.

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# MARRIAGES

**Otto-Namoy**

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Namoy, Water Street, Guelph, announce the marriage of their only daughter, Betty Bernice, to Archie, son of Mrs. Miriam Otto and the late Abraham Otto, which took place on August 31st, at the home of Rev. A. Steinberg, Beverly Street, who officiated. The couple left on a motor trip to Montreal, the Laurentian Mountains and Ottawa, and will live in Guelph.

**Beber-Berrin**

The marriage of Sylvia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Berrin, Tyrrell Avenue, to Dr. Joseph Beber, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. Beber, Simcoe Street, took place on August 17th, at McCaul Street Synagogue, Rabbi Moshe Gold and Cantor B. Wiadowsky officiating. Dr. Barry Silverstein sang "Because". Given in marriage by her parents, the bride wore a gown of brocaded taffeta on princess lines, with sweetheart neckline and a single strand of pearls. Her finger-tip veil fell from a heart-shaped headdress of the same material as her gown and she carried a bouquet of roses and bouvardia. Her maid of honor, Miss Lillian Janis, wore a pink taffeta gown and carried a nosegay of roses. Misses Muriel Berrin, Shirley Beber, of Los Angeles, Reva Rolston, Rita Merker, and Ruth Parodney, of Brooklyn, New York, acted as bridesmaids and Marcia Spillman was flower-girl. Norbert Wallach, brother-in-law of the groom, was best man and the ushers were: Harry Berrin, Julius Engelevsky, Harry Wagman, Morris Rimon and Albert Papoff. A dinner and reception were held, the bride's mother receiving in a gown of blue lace, with a corsage of pink and red roses; the groom's mother in a gown of flowered chiffon, and a corsage of pink roses. The couple left later on a wedding trip to Muskoka and will live in Philadelphia. Out-of-town guests were: Mrs. E. Parodney and daughter, Ruth, of Brooklyn, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Frank Steinberg, Mrs. R. Steinberg and Mrs. N. Peck, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Irving Katzman, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. H. Rabinan, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Yutan, of Windsor; Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosen, of Youngstown, Ohio; Mrs. R. Stevens, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosen, of Newcastle, Ohio, and Mrs. K. Bolzer and daughter, Shirley, of Los Angeles, California.

# DEATHS

Irving Freiman, 91 Nassau Street, died after a lingering illness, on August 30th, at the age of 34. Surviving are his wife, Lillian Melkin; and three sons, Robert, Herbert, and Martin.

Sol. Taylor, of 175 Hammersmith Avenue, died at the Columbus Hospital, Buffalo, while on a trip to the United States. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Palestine Masonic Lodge and of the McCaul Street Synagogue. He is survived by his wife, Nellie; two daughters, Betty and Anita; one son, Jack; father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Simon Taylor; four brothers, David, Herbert, Daniel, Albert; and two sisters, Miss Betty Taylor of Toronto, and Mrs. Frank Becker, of Miami Beach, Florida.

Jews may no longer enter the parks of Brunn, capital of Moravia.

# Social Notes—Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hutner, Spadina Avenue, have returned from Hanlan's Point where they spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Stanleigh and family, Spadina Road, are back from their summer cottage at Jackson's Point.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Isaacs, of Chicago, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. David Brody, Delavan Avenue.

Dr. and Mrs. Milton Feltenstein, of New York, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph King, of Whitby.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Nusbaum, Rosedale Heights Drive, motored to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Squires, of Montreal, are visiting the latter's brothers-in-law and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Landsberg, Kendal Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Greksman, Highbourne Road.

Mrs. I. M. Gringorten and son, Lawrence, Bathurst Street, went by plane to Mount Vernon, N.Y., to be the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Berman, for two weeks; also her father, I. I. Berman, who has been in ill-health for some time and is now satisfactorily recuperating.

Mrs. J. C. Zacks, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Newman, Strathearn Avenue.

Mrs. Reuben Rodnan, St. Clement's Avenue, has returned from Lake Couchiching where she attended a conference at the Institute of Public Affairs.

Mrs. A. Ginsberg and children, Sandra and Robert, Bathurst Street, have returned from Jackson's Point where they spent the summer.

John W. Samuel, Hillsholme Road, is spending a few days at Algonquin Park.

Mrs. Bertha Levinter, Avenue Road, has returned from Montreal where she stopped at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldstein, Standish Avenue, spent the season at Oro Beach, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Hirsch, Rosedale Heights Drive, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Jule Allen, at Cobourg, Ontario.

A. R. Lange, of Elizabeth, N.J., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harbour, Walmer Road.

Mrs. A. Brodsky and family, Wellwood Avenue, have returned home after spending the summer at Wasaga Beach.

Mrs. Reuben Levy, Christie Street, spent the summer in Los Angeles with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Levy, of Buffalo, who are now visiting her with their children, Allan and Marilyn.

Rabbi and Mrs. Wolf Gold, formerly of Palestine, are visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Rabbi and Mrs. Moshe Gold, 60 Cecil Street. Rabbi Gold is president of the World Misrachi Organization.

Misses Lilian Josephson, Spadina Crescent, and Rose Grafstein, Brunswick Avenue, have returned from Buffalo, where they spent a few days as the guests of Miss Belle Solway, Delhaun Avenue.

Miss Mildred Goldberg, Edgewood Avenue, has returned home after spending her vacation at Montaith Inn, Lake Rosseau.

Dr. and Mrs. M. H. Book and son, David, of Boston Mass., who visited Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Solway, Madison Avenue, have returned home.

Mrs. Samuel Dinsburg, Galley Avenue, spent a few days with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jasen, of Buffalo, N.Y.

Miss Dora Brinder, of London, Ontario, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Silver, Grace Street for a week.

Mrs. Bert Mendelsohn and daughter, Maureen, Manning Avenue, have returned home after spending the summer at Jackson's Point.

Mrs. L. Schwartz, Grace Street, has returned from Belle Ewart where she spent two weeks.

Miss Goldie Zbar, of Ottawa, spent a few days with Miss Ruth Starr, Lippincott Street, after an extended trip through the United States.

Misses Yetta Swartz and Sadye Swartz, 134 Claremont Street, and Pauline Caplan, 180 Bellwoods Avenue, spent a few days at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Wilder, Crawford Street, had as their guests the latter's brother-in-law and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Elkan Levine, and daughter, Sharon, and Mrs. William Atlas and daughter, Ruth, of Detroit, Michigan.

Miss Ethel Solway and Frank Solway, of Windsor, have returned home after spending ten days as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Poteck, College Street.

Miss Ida Cappe, Beatrice Street, spent ten days at Port Carling, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Berkman and daughters, Charlotte and Vivian, of New York, have returned home after spending a week with the former's brothers-in-law and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Zimmer, Borden Street, and Mr. and Mrs. I. Levenson, Palmerston Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Apsel and children, Leonard and Dorara, of Detroit, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Levy, Christie Street.

Percy Hermant, Heath Street West, is on a trip to the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. I. I. Berman, Bathurst Street is back from Montreal, where she spent three weeks with Mrs. Dora Levenson and Mrs. Sara Druckmann.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Newman, Strathearn Road, spent a few days at Bala, Ontario.

Miss Stella Gardner, Brunswick Avenue, entertained at tea for Misses Sonia Bronstein and Evelyn Popliger, of Montreal. Miss Ida Illion poured.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Salutin, Grace Street, entertained at dinner at the Chicken Palace, the latter's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Berkman, and daughters, Charlotte and Vivian, of New York.

Mrs. Manny Ezrin, Rushdime Road, gave a bridge for Miss Faye Greenwood, a bride-elect of August 31st. An out-of-town guest was Mrs. M. Bilitsky, of New York.

In honour of their thirtieth wedding anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Enchin, Grenadier Road, were entertained at their home at a surprise party given by their children, Jean, Dorothy and Louis, Friday, August 22nd. Friends who were unable to be present sent their felicitations. Assisting at the midnight supper, besides their children, were: Misses Hannah Salem, Rose Fink and Florence Litwin, and Abby Sone, Joseph Budish, Maurie Vigoda and Bert Kreiger. About fifty guests called, from out of town was Mrs. Enchin's mother, Mrs. M. Rosen of Baltimore, Maryland. At a family luncheon, the following Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Enchin cut the first piece of wedding cake which was sent to their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Fink, in Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Fink is the former Miss Anne Enchin, of Toronto.

*Michael Wincenkor, bachelor of music of the University of Toronto, in the field of composition, has acquired the Licentiate of Music, Trinity College, London (England), in theory and the art of teaching. He has also completed post-graduate work at the University of Michigan, and in the 1941 summer session, was awarded the degree of master of arts in musicology (research in the growth and development of music) with highest honours. He has returned to take up residence in Toronto for the following year.*

# ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. I. Goldenberg, Crawford Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Marvin, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Crosby, Dundas Street West.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cohen, of New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sue, to Arthur, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Wagman, Westmount Avenue, the marriage to take place in late autumn.

Mrs. Louis Nowack announces the engagement of her daughter, Betty, to Samuel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Faith, of Collingwood, Ontario, the marriage to take place the latter part of October.

Mr. and Mrs. William Agranove, Anglia, Terrace, announce the engagement of their daughter, Pauline, to Dr. Jack Mosoman, of Philadelphia, Ohio, son of Louis Mosoman and the late Mrs. Mosoman, of Hamilton, the marriage to take place on September 18th.

# BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Weinbrid, Shaw Street, on August 19th, at Toronto General Hospital, a son.

Born, to Rabbi and Mrs. Moshe Gold, 60 Cecil Street, on August 25th, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son.

# UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of the monument in memory of the late Mrs. Tillie Fiegal, will take place on Sunday, August 31st, at 11 a.m., at Thornhill Adath Israel Cemetery, Rosetown Avenue.

# • TORONTO MEETINGS •

• **T.E.-T.W.I.A.** Bonus camp, directed by Miss Bessie Radler, finished with a concert and display. 126 children taking part. Those in charge were: Louis Applebaum, Miss Dorothy Marks, Mrs. Edyth Hunter, Mrs. Bernice Zeleks, Leonard Feigman, Max Day, Edward Seligman, Jule Swartz, Misses Molly Levine, Lillian Sohn, Raizel Cohen, Zelda Kamin, Meyer Shapiro, Arthur Stillman.

• **Young Judea:** Members who will attend the 14th biennial national convention, in Windsor, August 30th, 31st and September 1st: Misses Florence Hurvitz, Anne Brown, Gerry Bede, Rose Sherman, Esther Mudrick, Clara Wholgelenter, Rita Kling, Sophie Eisen, Claire Bregman, Edna Ritterporn, Tobie Toback, Bernice Bede, Doreen Weinstock, Anne Sokoloff, Dorothy Goldhar, Yvette Bede, Debora Fox; and Dr. M. Zimmerman, Mannie Brown, William Zimmerman, David Newman, Irving Frisch, Irving Nissenbaum, David Edell, Meyer Bromberg and Alex Colchary.

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# The Jewish Attitude Toward Cremation

The Rabbinical Board of Czecho-Slovakia once issued a ruling regarding the Jewish attitude toward cremation and the duties of the Rabbi when invited to officiate at a funeral of this kind. The ruling was the result of a protest brought against a Rabbi who had officiated at a cremation ceremony in the town of Brunn, although the matter had been under discussion for some time — ever since the Prague courts in 1929 decided against the Jewish community for refusing burial to a Jewish actor who had ordered that his body be cremated. Many other Jewish communities in Europe and in America have dealt with this subject from time to time, and the opinion, while not as yet formulated in law, is being crystallized along the lines of the decision reached by the Rabbis of Czecho-Slovakia.

The traditional law requires burial of the body in the ground, and many authorities regard this of such great importance as to negate the express desire of the deceased person that his body be incinerated, although it is a general principle that the desires of the deceased should be respected. This is the opinion of Maimonides, who is followed by most of the later authorities. Cremation is looked upon as a heathen practice, and the passage in Deuteronomy, 21:23, is interpreted as a positive command for burial in the ground. This general feeling against cremation is probably based upon the principle which requires that nothing be done which would cause mutilation of a corpse, which is the basis of a number of laws regulating burial.

Many authorities regard cremation as an open denial of the belief in the resurrection of the body in Messianic times. The Talmudic Agada relates that Titus, who was looked upon as the archenemy of the Jews, ordered his body to be incinerated "so that the God of the Jews should not be able to find him when he will be needed before the heavenly court on the Day of Judgment." They express in this the traditional aversion of Jews to have their bodies cremated.

The single instance of cremation in the Bible, the case of Saul and his sons by the people of Jabesh Gilead—is interpreted as having been committed in order to save the bodies from a still greater humiliation at the hands of the Philistines. All other references to the burning of the bodies of deceased persons, found in the Bible and in the Talmud probably refer to accidental burning.

Although traditional Jewish opinion is still averse to the practice of cremation, many Rabbis have conceded that burial in the ground is not a fundamental law and that the person who orders his body to be incinerated after his death is entitled to the ministration of religion. Some communities have formulated definite rules to discourage cremation, by forbidding the burial societies to lend their aid in case of cremation and by prohibiting the Rabbis from delivering addresses or even accompanying the body to the crematories. Such a stand was taken by several German Jewish communities and their decisions are included in the responsum on the subject by Dr. Lessner, Chief Rabbi of Altoona, published in 1905.

The ruling of the Prague Rabbis is more in consonance with the practice in this country as well as in England, France and other European lands. While cremation is still regarded contrary to Jewish practice, when an express order for cremation has been made, the body should be prepared in accordance with the prescribed custom, and prayers should be recited, although the Rabbi should not officiate at the crematory. Furthermore, the ashes may be deposited in the Jewish cemetery, in special places provided for this purpose, although this should not be done by the officiating minister, since it might indicate his approval of the practice. These prescriptions of the Rabbinical Council of Czecho-Slovakia are more or less in harmony with decisions given by Rabbis here and in other lands, so that quite a considerable literature has been produced on this question in recent years.

It is interesting to note the changes in Jewish law as affected by customs and opinions of the time. The pliability of Jewish tradition and its adjustability to changing conditions and sentiments is illustrated by this as well as by many other practices and customs that have become adjusted to the changed circumstances. Customs connected with birth, marriage and death persist longer than any other customs.

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# Jews, Arabs Urged To Aid War And Prepare For Peace

Two initial steps were outlined by Dr. Judah Leib Magnes, president of the Hebrew University, in a statement at Jerusalem, Palestine, amplifying his pronouncement concerning Arab-Jewish understanding efforts that he gave to The New York Times July 18.

Briefly Dr. Magnes's proposals concern formulation of an economic basis for an Arab union by a joint commission including Palestine members, and the appointment by the High Commissioner of a Palestine consultative body for the purpose of bringing joint public opinion into close contact with the Palestine Administration in all matters connected with war effort.

The economic union suggested would also be expected to increase the prosperity of the areas embraced so when a political settlement came it would have a stable economic foundation.

Dr. Magnes admitted initial difficulties owing to the economic dissimilarities of the countries concerned, but the joint commission would consider the economic needs and capacities of each and the manner for coordination of raw materials, agriculture, industries, markets, transport, currency systems, taxation including tariffs and customs, financial capacity, technological powers, labor standards, and varying standards of living.

The proposed Palestinian consultative body, in Dr. Magnes's opinion, should meet under the chairmanship of the High Commissioner to discuss the war situation, particularly supplies, recruiting, cost of living and other matters concerning war effort. None of the official members of the Palestine section of the joint commission to prepare an economic basis of an Arab union would be chosen from members of this local consultative body.

Dismantling operations have begun on the ill-fated S. S. Patria aboard which 269 Jewish refugees were killed when it was mysteriously blown up last Nov. 25 off the shores of Haifa. When it exploded the steamship had 1,771 passengers aboard. Only 802 bodies of the 269 passengers missing have been recovered. Officials ordered the Patria scrapped when it was established it could not be reconditioned.

The anti-Semitic hate caused by Vichy Fascism will be liquidated when Free France is restored, it is declared by General de Gaulle in a message sent from London to the Free French Movement in the United States. Hitler and Laval, now controlled by the Fuse Bismarck, combine the Vichy hate slogans. Jews do "evil and evil," the de Gaulle statement said.

Mass arrests of Russian Jews are reported throughout France.

# Briton Castigated As "Designedly Destructive" At Close Of Famous Libel Case

(Continued from Page One)

be Gentiles would at any time have negotiated peace."

Captain Ramsay had also stated a belief that the war was a Jewish "ramp"—a war run by the Jews for the Jews and in the interests of the Jews. "I don't believe that any man outside a lunatic asylum could persuade himself of that," commented the Judge.

"I accept also that Captain Ramsay did genuinely fear a German defeat because he thought the defeat of Germany would remove a great anti-Bolshevik barrier, and that he much preferred a negotiated peace to a British victory. He is not telling the truth when he says that there have been opportunities of securing an honourable and just peace. He knows perfectly well that a peace treaty with Hitler is worthless and equivalent only to a declaration of war. It led him to work for peace by negotiation by trying to persuade people that this war was merely a Jewish 'ramp,' and they ought to aim for appeasement: it led him to work against the declared policy of the Government. It led him to disapprove so strongly of Mr. Churchill and many members of the Cabinet that he could say of them in the witness-box that he disapproved of them more strongly than he disapproved of that loathsome traitor, Joyce (Haw-Haw).

"His only grievance against them was that they were out to destroy a brutal enemy and restore liberty to Europe—an awkward position for a man professing loyalty."

Mr. Justice Atkinson said that the cross-examination of Captain Ramsay on the question of Hitler's attack on Russia was most illuminating. After much wriggling it came out perfectly clearly that he wanted the defeat of Russia by Germany regardless of the consequences to this country.

At the end of 1938 or the beginning of 1939 Captain Ramsay formed the Right Club, which was a secret anti-Judaic society. There was nothing to disclose its real purpose. The only thing that existed was a book of members, with a lock upon it, containing the names of 200 men and 150 women. Among the earliest members was Joyce—well known as "Lord Haw-Haw"—and others were the convict Anna Wolkoff, the convict Tyler Kent, and the convict Hiscocks. When asked about some of those, Captain Ramsay said they became members at the end.

The truth was, said the Judge, that Joyce's name was eighth in the list, so that he must have been among the very early members. Anna Wolkoff's name came 56th among the 100 or 150 women. Later on, Captain Ramsay admitted that she was in one of the earliest batches of members.

Early in 1940 Anna Wolkoff met Tyler Kent, who was "abstracting"—to use a word that would not offend Captain Ramsay—documents from the American Embassy in London. She found that he was ready to disclose them. Ultimately she had got ten years' penal servitude in connection with two of those documents and for attempting to send messages in code to Joyce in Germany. Kent got seven years' penal servitude for offences in connection with the documents he abstracted and for offences under the Official Secrets Act.

When Anna Wolkoff found out what Kent was doing she brought him to the pleintiff. Within a week or two Captain Ramsay was visiting Kent's flat in order to read highly confidential documents which Captain Ramsay was quite sure had been wrongfully taken without authority from the Embassy. There were four or five such visits but he saw Kent far oftener than that. Straightaway Kent became a member of the Right Club. Kent was arrested on May 20 and Captain Ramsay on May 23.

In April, said Mr. Justice Atkinson, stirring events were taking place in Norway, and while that was going on Captain Ramsay was keeping company with this treacherous thief, Kent, and absorbing highly confidential documents.

"I have to determine what Captain Ramsay's real purpose was in that, and whether it was not his real purport to see if he could find anything which would help him to quieten the pitch of those who were fighting for victory. He deposited the Right Club book in a locker in Kent's room," he said, "for safety from burglars. It came out later that the attraction was that that room would have the benefit of diplomatic privilege. I have yet to learn that burglars pay any respect to diplomatic privilege, but the police, of course, do."

Mr. Justice Atkinson dealt with documents found at Captain Ramsay's house and referred to "a picture of three wealthy-looking Jews made to look as repulsive as possible." Captain Ramsay had agreed that he caused the picture to be produced; that he distributed copies of it, and that its purpose was to try to persuade people that the war was merely a Jewish "ramp." A leaflet headed "Hymn, 1939" was also produced and distributed by Captain Ramsay, and it was a parody on "Land of Hope and Glory," which had become, perhaps, almost the anthem of a great Imperialist party.

The Judge commented that "Land of Hope and Glory, mother of the free," was surely no mean vision—a vision perhaps worth dying for; at least an inspiration to those working, fighting, and waiting. In the leaflet it was turned into something mean and ugly, and a picture was presented for which no one would raise a finger. "Was that done to further our war effort or to weaken it?"

Mr. Justice Atkinson described the "Alphabet" pamphlet as a loathsome concoction, but he accepted Captain Ramsay's answer that he disapproved of it. This and other documents were found stuffed in the wooden seat of the water closet of Captain Ramsay's house. Why were they there? To prevent burglars stealing them?

"How can anyone in the middle of this war try to persuade me that he regards the Jews as a greater enemy than the Nazis?" asked the Judge. "I am convinced that Captain Ramsay's claim to loyalty is false. He showed many of the political views of the Nazi regime, approving their propaganda, endeavouring to persuade people that they were fighting only in the interests of and at the dictation of Jewry. Not merely did he approve that propaganda, but did what he could to assist them in its propagation."

Referring to the "thief Tyler Kent" as a member of the Right Club, the judge said Captain Ramsay enrolled him for a reason. "Knowing that the confidential document had been wickedly stolen or abstracted from the American Embassy, he took advantage of that crime, and I am satisfied he took advantage of it to secure something which he could use to further his views. He was seeking something which he knew neither our Government nor the American Embassy would willingly disclose—something which would help him to convert people intent on victory to appeasement and preservation of Nazism.

"I don't know what 'Fifth Columnist' means. I am convinced that Hitler would call Captain Ramsay a friend," said the Judge. "He was disloyal in heart and soul to our King, our Government, and our people—people fighting and dying, not for appeasement or for the preservation of Nazidom, but for victory and the destruction of Nazism. He was ready to further, and did further and would have continued to further, propaganda of the German type. There was nothing constructive about his efforts; they were designedly destructive of that will-to-win—the essential, of all else, for victory.

"I believe," concluded Mr. Justice Atkinson, "that any jury would find that the first two matters complained of were justified, that the expression 'Fifth Columnist' applied to him beyond question and that before the war he was pro-Hitler. I am satisfied that no jury would give him any damages for the third statement (treason accusation) of which he complains."

It is now common knowledge that the members of Captain Ramsay's Right Club included William Joyce (Haw-Haw); Tyler Kent; Anna Wolkoff; Hiscocks (his name was mentioned by Mr. Justice Atkinson); the Duke of Wellington (who presided at some of the Club's meetings); and James Carlton Cross (the Club's Secretary) who is the father of Sir Ronald Cross. These, with Captain Ramsay, total seven. Still undisclosed are the names of the remaining 393 members in the "Red Book." Herbert Morrison has refused to reveal them; but a writer in Reynolds News declares:

"Mr. Morrison announces that to reveal the names of people who are being 'watched' would not be helpful to the police. That is true—but only on the assumption that members of the Right Club do not know they are being 'watched' because their names are in the Red Book. And the assumption," says the newspaper, "is false. All people of good standing, whatever their position, whose activities in relation to the war effort have forced the police to 'watch' them might properly be named so that the public, too, can 'watch' them. They might continue to be peers, but they would cease to be M.P.'s and 'people of good standing.' I suggest that it is in the public interest that such persons be made subject to public as well as police vigilance."

At its Edinburgh meeting the General Purposes Committee of the Peebles and South Midlothian Unionist Association decided to ask Captain Ramsay to resign his seat. The Committee again called the attention of the Government to what it described as "the difficult position which persists despite the Association's repeated requests that in the interests of the constituency as a whole the matter should be cleared up."

Hannen Swaffer, in the Daily Herald, makes an interesting observation on Captain Ramsay's position as M.P. "It turned up," writes Mr. Swaffer, "the election address which Captain Ramsay issued in 1935 against David Pryde, his Labour opponent. They found one for me after great trouble, for his agent had refused to supply it. 'Fair Play for All Classes' was Ramsay's slogan—in 1935! 'No Dictators Wanted Here' was one of his sub-headlines. 'With examples of dictatorship so clearly before us,' said Ramsay, under this, 'it is disturbing to realise that the present Socialist policy aims at setting up similar conditions in this country.'

Five and a half years after this, comments Mr. Swaffer, a High Court judge stated that he was convinced Hitler would call him a friend—and in the middle of the war!

Referring to the scene in court, he alleges of Mrs. Ramsay, the M.P.'s wife, that "she chatted with Anna Wolkoff's sister in the corridor."

"Surely we have now heard the last of all this 'Jewish war' business—this semi-lunatic talk of a 'Jewish plot,' this forming of such bodies as the Right Club," he says.

## • TORONTO MEETINGS •

• **United Jewish Welfare Fund** Women's Campaign opens with a worker's rally and luncheon on Tuesday, September 9th, at 12:30 p.m., at Bloor and Bellair Streets. Officers and chairmen: Mrs. Morris S. Till, chairman; Mesdames Maxwell K. Bochner, C. Foster, P. Hermant, H. S. Rosenberg, B. Sadowski, Samuel Godfrey, Herbert Allen, Harold Levi, Benjamin Luxenberg, C. Rotenberg, M. Rotenberg, A. Solway, Bernard Vise, M. K. Bochner, C. Foster, Max Cooper, F. A. Silverman, R. L. Cadesky, B. Goldmeier, A. V. Pomansky, M. J. Weiss, W. Loebel, H. D. Wintrob, Irving Eisen, N. Perimutter, Martin Bloom, Roy H. Frankel, S. Roher, Gurston Allen, John A. Sherman, Miss Violet Davis. Central Chairmen: Mesdames L. Bank, J. M. Bronstein, Newton Brown, H. Clewley, Bert Cooper, S. Ellis, Z. Eschin, H. H. Faber, B. Freed, S. O. Freedkoff, S. J. Greenstein, C. Herlick, E. Herman, Leo Hertzman, B. Hillman, L. Jones, Jess Kaplan, A. Krangle, Jules Laine, G. Manace, A. Posluns, L. H. Posluns, M. Rabinson, R. Rosenberg, S. Rotenberg, I. Rothkart, J. J. Ruby, A. H. Sapera, S. Shendroff, M. Shulman, J. Soboloff, F. M. Spruckman, T. M. Sterling, L. H. Suits, D. Vise, M. J. Weiss, S. Wintrob, J. Yudkin. Prospective Service Group: Mesdames Gurston Allen, Harry Allen, J. F. Andrews, Harry L. Baker, J. Bender, A. B. Bennett, J. J. Breslin, S. Breslin, R. G. Cass, S. Cassinman, L. Cassen, A. Clavir, A. Cohen, B. B. Conway, Henry Corb, A. Dacks, D. Dodge, J. Doran, Allen Fingerhut, S. Firestone, S. Frankel, F. Gerstein, A. Ginsberg, Bert Godfrey, S. Godfrey, I. Gold, A. Golstein, Lorne Greene, S. O. Greisman, Samuel Grost, Ben. Grossberg, D. Lou. Harris, Louis Harris, W. Harris, J. Hillman, S. Isaacson, Harold Kaplan, M. Kinbik, A. Korn, C. Krakover, H. Landsberg, Harry Manheim, A. Merker, Ruth Myers, L. Mirsky, S. Morris, Joseph Newman, W. Newark, M. Pape, B. Papernick, W. Papernick, Arthur Parker, W. Patternick, H. Paulin, J. Peikes, D. Perlman, N. Phillips, J. Plotkin, Harry Posen, A. Pritzker, Joel Pullan, J. Roebuck, Sol. Rotenberg, George M. Roth, A. Rotstein, J. J. Ruby, Ira Ruderman, Noah Sadowski, Jack J. Samuel, A. Samuels, A. Saunders, J. Schipper, J. Schoen, E. I. Shapiro, W. Sherman, Samuel Sigal, Ethel Shuler, Harry Simonsky, M. I. Simpson, Gerald Smith, I. Smith, S. Smith, M. Stein, M. Steinberg, Hattie Steinhart, Harry Stone, Jules Stuchen, B. J. Stutz, Calvin Swartz, J. Tanenbaum, Max Tanenbaum, A. A. Track, A. Volpe, Jack Wahl, Ethel White, W. Wolman, S. C. Yoffee, Miss Lillian Smith. Special Gifts Committee: Mesdames J. W. Cohn, J.H. Davis, Sigmund Frankel, Roy H. Frankel, S. Godfrey, E. Herman, L. Kert, John Laine, D. M. Levi, Harold Levi, B. Luxenberg, M. H. Nathanson, W. Patternick, A. Posluns, L. H. Posluns, S. Roher, B. Rosenfield, H. S. Rosenberg, C. Rotenberg, J. Schwartz, F. A. Silverman, B. Vise, D. Vise, M. J. Weiss, A. I. Willinsky, H. D. Wintrob.

• **Hebrew Free School:** Women's Auxiliary annual draw, held by Mrs. D. Goldberg, at Jackson's Point raised $146.25. The draw for a set of silver donated by N. Friedlander, and was won by Mrs. H. Berman, Palmerston Boulevard, who donated $5. Mrs. Goldberg was assisted by J. Weiner and Miss Judy Weiner, of Toronto, and Miss Reva Silver, of Montreal.


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In Canada the paper that does this is the Canadian Jewish Review, the paper that's at home in the Jewish homes of Toronto and Montreal.

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*I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it.* — Voltaire to Helvetius

AUGUST 29th, 1941 VOL. XXIII, No. 47


## *Russian Jews Broadcast Appeal For Vengeance Everywhere Against "The Hangmen Of Humanity"*

An appeal by prominent Jews in Soviet Russia to Jews throughout the world to "disrupt the economic resources of the Fascists in whatever part of the world you are" was made Sunday, August 24, at a meeting in Moscow, according to a broadcast by the Moscow radio which was heard at New York by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The appeal recounted the Nazi persecution of Jews and conquered peoples in Europe and said that in Poland alone the "Hitlerites have cruelly tortured and massacred 3,000,000 Poles and Jews."

"The voice of the blood that has been shed calls out not for fasting and prayer, but for vengeance; not for ritual candles, but for flames to consume the hangmen of humanity; not for tears, but for hatred and resistance to the monsters and cannibals; not in words, but in deeds now or never," the appeal said.

Asserting that the Red Army was fighting for Jews all over the world and warning that "the Brown plague . . . will reach across the ocean as well," the appeal said: "Penetrate into the most vital branches of the death-dealing industry of the Hitlerite hangmen and paralyze them at all costs, boycott their products everywhere."

Signers of the appeal included Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet novelist; Sergei Eisenstein, motion picture director, and Boris M. Iofan, architect of the Soviet exhibit during the New York World's Fair in 1939.

## FRENCH DRIVE ON JEWS REVEALS UNREST

*(Continued from Page One)*

ferment on British influence as well as on Communists, Jews, Freemasons and capitalism. The Paris financial daily "La Vie Industrielle" said Jews represented only 1¼ per cent of the French population, but represented 20 per cent of industrial life in some fields.

The Nazi-controlled Paris press urged an end to manifestations and emphasized that new outbreaks would be certain to bring immediate and severe sanctions. The newspapers said in connection with the holding of prisoners as hostages that Communists suspected of assassinations would be treated not as individuals but as "agents of Communist-Jewish propaganda."

Two men executed, according to an announcement in the Paris press, were Samul Tyszlman, a Jew, and a Frenchman, Henri Gautherot, who took part in a demonstration directed against the German troops of occupation. They were summarily tried and executed immediately thereafter.

Other reports state that mass raids were carried out by the Paris police and that arrests of 6,000 persons identified as Jews occurred in the Eleventh Arrondissement (ward) of Paris. Another raid was reported to be considerably increasing the number of arrests. A cordon was thrown around this whole district while the raids were being carried out.

These raids took place on the night of Tuesday, August 19, to Wednesday when streets were barred and the Metro (subway) stations of Parmentier, St. Maur and Oberkampf were shut off to the public until 1 P.M. Wednesday. Only those persons who could show from their papers that they were not Jews were permitted to pass through the lines.

(The Eleventh Arrondissement of Paris has been an historic center of radical activity ever since the days of the Commune. It lies just beyond the Place Bastille and Place de la Nation, and is traversed by the Boulevard Voltaire and the Avenue de la Republique. It is a district of workers and small shopkeepers.)

The police and the press have blamed Jews in Paris for the alleged Communist demonstrations that occurred at the Gare St. Lazare (the railway station in the Eighth Arrondissement) and other points when police fired on the demonstrators. A warning was then issued to the population that death might be the penalty for Communist activities, according to a ruling of the German Commander of the occupying forces. The French police also offered a million-franc reward for information leading to the arrest of persons guilty of sabotage on the French railroads.

It was comparatively easy for the police to segregate Jews, because, since their voluntary participation in the Jewish census last June, all of their identification papers were now stamped with a large "J."

Jews who have left Paris for the unoccupied zone and who have failed to pay rent for their apartments may have their goods confiscated and sold to clear the debt.

The landlord must first obtain a judgment in a Paris court after which the sale can proceed and the auctioneer will hand him the amount due.

"Any balance remaining," the order says, "is to be held by the auctioneer at the disposal of the occupying authority. This is in conformity with the status of Jews in the occupied zone, where they are subjected to both French and German regulations.

The Paris section of the Commissariat General for Jewish Questions warned that "many crooks are visiting Jewish business houses and representing themselves as authorized to draw sums in the names of the provisional manager appointed by law."

Jews in Morocco who have established themselves in the European sections of towns since September, 1939, will be ordered to live in the Jewish districts.

The decision was taken at a conference of General Auguste Nogues, Governor of Morocco, with the Sultan. Xavier Vallat, Commissioner for Jewish Questions, is at present in Algeria conferring on the status of the Jews in that colony.

## 62 REFORM RABBIS ENDORSE FOOD PLAN FOR EUROPE

*(Continued from Page One)*

in increasing measure, in the lot of the innocent civilian population of Western Europe. It is our duty to apply our intelligence and our energies to an unremitting effort to find some means, acceptable to all concerned, to succor our unfortunate fellow-men. We recognize the practical problems involved in any effort to bring food to Belgium and other stricken areas, and we also recognize that segment of American opinion which fears that help to starving civilians may mean aid to the Nazis.

"But we are confident that some plan can be worked out which will save the lives of women and children and which will not materially affect the military situation. The plan of supervised soup kitchens, with attendant safeguards, proposed by the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, gives promise of providing the solution. This proposal should engage the sympathetic consideration of all who are in any way involved in this problem, and we especially urge our brethren to accord to the finding of the national committee the painstaking study merited by its effort to preserve human values and to save human lives.

"Our Jewish tradition, no less than that of our Christian brethren, enjoins upon us compassion for the suffering and emphasizes the sanctity of human life. 'He who saves one life is accounted as though he had saved an entire world,' says our rabbinic literature. The biblical command to feed even our enemy when he is hungry is reiterated by our sages. How much the more, then, are we obliged to seek to save the lives of those starving innocents who are not our enemies but vanquished friends of democracy, the unfortunate victims of events beyond their control.

"We record our approval of the quiet, courageous way in which the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies has striven to carry out the mission entrusted to it, working to win support for its proposals without entering the realm of political controversy or using those methods of intense campaigning which might evoke debate and stir up unwanted prejudices.

"We regret that, despite this fact, the committee has been the target for unjustified attacks. Some agency must continue to uphold the cause of these starving men, women and children and must continue to seek to formulate a plan acceptable to the belligerents which will bring relief to the millions of innocent sufferers whose piteous cry is all but lost in the din of conflict.

"In the name of the God and Father of all men, and of our common humanity, we commend the work of the National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies in the blessed effort it is making."

## every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what is cost me to be free,
I might have had an easier."

The Jewish community of London, England, has finally emerged from turbulent discussions on the advisability of enforcing sanctions against Jewish butchers and poultry dealers convicted of infractions of the government war-time food regulations, and the decision of the Shechita Board was to revoke the license of any dealer who overcharges. Some revealing remarks were made at the meeting which decided on this innovation in communal practice. One of the speakers said that many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of housewives had gone to non-Jewish butcher shops because they had been called on to pay extortionate prices for kosher meat and poultry and the demand made it easy for them to decide to go elsewhere for food. Another speaker counselled against such free talk because nothing would drive people to eat trefah more quickly than to tell them that thousands of other people were doing it. A member of the Licensed Retail Kosher Meat Trade strongly resented the statement that the butchers were responsible for housewives going to trefah shops.

War or no war, the London Jewish community is not the only one in the world where the kosher meat and poultry turmoil has been charged with driving housewives to the more serene precincts inhabited by the goyishe meat and poultry business. Just how frail are the ties that bind is shown by the alarm of the above-mentioned speaker over letting out the secret that overcharging for meat is enough to cause Jewish housewives to abandon kashruth in droves. Widespread knowledge would mean instantaneous widespread contagion and even more chaos than there is at present. Apparently, even in such an Orthodox community as London traditionally is, the movement away from kashruth does not need much more than a nudge to direct it over the brink.

Reports of the situation do not portray a mass uprising of housewives, embattled and blazing with resentment against war-time profiteers who are making money by overcharging, in the happy thought that in the face of religious tradition the Jewish women would have to stand for it. The housewives, acting with tailored simplicity, just dropped both the Jewish butchers and kashruth by the hundreds, perhaps the thousands, as the speaker said, a social phenomenon which gives cause for more thought than there is time for right now in the community where it has happened. In the face of it, the action on the part of the Shechita Board appears to have been quite belated. But it must be borne in mind that it was not primarily a move against chaos in communal religious affairs, although it will have some effect on the matter, no doubt. It was undertaken to punish Jewish butchers who get their names in the daily papers for offences against the Realm and to the undying disgrace of Jewry, to warn others against trying the same miserable stuff and to preserve the honor of the Jewish name, the sanctity of the Jewish faith, et cetera. "I hope we will not be deterred by threats," said one Board official, and World Jewry is behind him, with the exception of a few butchers, maybe.

A complete examination into the fascinating subject of the drift from kashruth would have to include the question of how many housewives who had left Jewish butcher shops for trefah ones because they were over-charged for kosher meat, returned to the Jewish shops when they could get kosher meat as cheaply as trefah, or nearly as cheaply. As a geologist points to a watershed, the sociologist on the trail of the Jewish women who are forsaking kashruth in the city of London would be forced to point to the short-sightedness of Jewish butchers in the past for allowing a condition to become established whereby they and their methods of doing business did not compare favorably with the ability and efficiency of non-kosher butchers in service, butchering, delivering, and so forth. Such a study would reveal how easy it was for some Jewish housewives to become so spoiled by reasonable treatment that, once having severed connection with kosher buying, due to some temporary past upheaval in the kashruth situation, they may have got the habit of buying from non-Jewish butcher shops, or at best divided their trade between the Jewish and non-Jewish ones.

Apart from the communal and rabbinical squabbles with regard to kashruth, and the recurring battles, debates, and fights that have dotted its modern history, the devotion of housewives to observing it seems to have been weakened by the butchers themselves who have often neglected to keep pace with modern ways of dealing and merchandising. A Montreal butcher who claims to be the only Jewish one who knows the animal on the hoof and understands its proper dissection for cooking purposes, once explained to this column that the trouble with most Jewish butchers is that they became butchers not by choice exactly but by chance mainly. As a rule, they have not been trained in it from early boyhood and their hearts may not be in it, either, sometimes, come to think of it.

A goyishe butcher is probably more likely to be a butcher from the soul out. He has a definite flair for it, whereas the average Jewish butcher may have just fallen into it, as it were, and is obviously not an artist at his life work. Looking at what often happens to the meat under his hands, it is easy to imagine that somewhere, some place at some time or other he was something else, a hewer of wood, say, or, better still, a breaker of rock. Ask for a departure from routine method and you may get a truculent sneer, for the imagination of the average Jewish butcher is unfired by the simplest suggestion that might be a bother, and so he slumps into a rut, seldom as adept and versatile as the non-Jewish butcher who is now, believe it or not, his competitor for the food trade of Jewish households. So, at a critical time in Jewish history he cannot section a chicken into proper individual servings, he wraps meat carelessly in thin brown paper that sticks, and he has a delivery boy who throws the meat parcel on the roof in the afternoon without notice but leans hard on the door bell at dawn to let you know the big news of the day.

All this is just a fraction of a communal picture which shows in various directions the end results of inertia and the lack of intelligent adjustment to new and changing times and conditions. Inadequate preparation and insufficient foresight show up in times like these when customs and institutions are swept away under the impact of dislocation, tribulation, and the laxness that goes with war periods. These times do not cause the wilt and decay, they only reveal the existence over a long stretch of an unsound internal state of things. The London Jewish community is experiencing many things which show for the benefit of other communities that systematic planning is the watchword for today if there is going to be any tomorrow at all.

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## It Is The Program, Rather Than The Building, That Counts

By Martin M. Cohn, Of Toronto, Executive Director, United Jewish Welfare Fund

"Even cities have their graves," said an American poet, and the American scene is dotted with ghost towns and deserted villages. Towns that grew up almost over night in mining sections have turned to rubbish heaps when the mines have been depleted. Fine, luxurious structures have become the "haunted houses" of the district.

This is a problem that is facing many public institutions at the present time. Buildings which were erected to house schools, community centres, libraries, etc. for the population in the neighbourhood are finding that this population has moved to other sections of the city. In particular, this situation is affecting Jewish institutions, as the Jewish population of cities has tended towards de-centralization and movement to more outlying residential districts.

These buildings were put up with the best intentions in the world at great personal sacrifice on the part of those who helped to pay for them. Jewish schools, Y.M.H.A.'s, Jewish centres, day nurseries, creches, homes for the aged, hospitals, and so on, were the outward signs of a philanthropically-minded community prepared to give its youth the best advantages, and to "look after its own" in proper fashion. Community leaders pointed with pride to these institutions — even though many of them were heavily burdened with mortgages.

The picture has changed. The Jewish schools are discovering that their pupils are moving away from their localities, and that parents are unwilling to have their children travel long distances. Y.M.H.A.'s and Jewish centres are also looking around for means whereby they can carry on their programs in the districts in which their members live. Homes for the aged once located in the heart of the Jewish district are now finding themselves surrounded by stores and factories; Jewish day nurseries are closing up or moving because the Jewish families whom they have served have moved away. Of course, all this is not happening in every community, but almost every community has experienced or is experiencing at least one instance of this migration of its population away from formerly wholly Jewish districts.

This situation is not only particular to cities, but also in different fashion to situations in the country where camps have been built. A secluded spot beside a lake seemed the ideal spot for a Jewish camp ten or fifteen years ago, but the passing years have brought many changes in the neighbourhood so that the camp became surrounded by non-Jewish neighbours, and a problem in public relations arises. Similarly a change in the economic picture of a Jewish community when jobs are plentiful, such as at the present, may bring a dearth of children eligible to attend a free camp. These changes confronting a camp may mean change in locality, or in its policy of admission.

How can these situations be avoided? The answer lies in sound communal planning, just as the answer to problems of congested city slums lies in town planning. The modern trend in communal planning is the elimination of expensive buildings for activities for the young, and making use of other facilities in the community — public school buildings and synagogues. For the aged, boarding or foster home programs whereby the able aged are carefully supervised in private homes, are making institutions for their care less necessary. Jewish schools are renting buildings in the residential districts to which their pupils have moved and conducting branch schools, with perhaps five classes each instead of a large school with thirty classes in a district from which most of the children have moved away. All these programs are the result of careful consideration of all the factors involved in giving the community the best possible service — not only for the present, but also with an eye to the future.

Impressive buildings are no longer the mark of a well-organized and active community. It is the program, rather than the building, that counts; and a program is good when it can adapt itself to change. Rather than to expensive buildings communities are turning their thought to modest, unassuming structures to house well-run programs geared to the needs of the community. Buildings are necessary; but unpretentious buildings are the better part of planning.

Men form attachments to buildings — they come to associate them with the experiences they have had within their doors. Sentimental interests in buildings develop. These attachments do enrich communal life, and up to a point they are good. However, too often they stand in the way of progress in a community. An attachment to a building should not be responsible for the continued operation of that building if there are no longer people interested in the program. School buildings are of no use if there are no children in the district to attend them. Orphanages are a hollow mockery of help if children grow up better in private foster homes. Homes for the aged on busy, crowded thoroughfares are not offering peace and contentment to their old people. No building will bring happiness to anyone. It is the spirit inside that matters.